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TWELVE PAGES — TWO RIVALS

Iraq rejects U.S. efforts for ties

BAGHDAD, July 21 (AP) — Iraq has rejected U.S. proposals for re-establishing diplomatic relations despite increasing U.S.-Iraqi trade and shared views on many international problems, Western diplomatic sources say.

The sources in the Iraqi capital say the government of President Saddam Hussein also rejected the proposal, relayed through third parties, for a meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hamadi.

The two countries have been without diplomatic relations since Iraq cut them during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, although an "interests section" staffed by 14 Americans operates from the Belgrade embassy here. The diplomats monitor commercial and political affairs and issue visas.

"We have severed (relations) and they will remain severed until a substantive change occurs in the U.S. position on the Arab Zionist conflict," said Hamadi in a recent interview with the Beirut magazine *Monday Morning*.

"The severance of relations with the U.S. was not prompted by secondary or bilateral considerations, but by American hostility toward the Palestinians and support of Israel. The United States seizes every opportunity to try to persuade us to restore relations, but we refuse, and we will continue to refuse until a major change occurs in the American position."

Agent arrested

Afghan government purged

ISLAMABAD, July 21 (AFP) — President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan has made sweeping changes in the powerful interior ministry, radio Pakistan reported Monday.

Radio Pakistan said that a recent Kabul radio broadcast "indicated" that the ruler, facing mounting insurgency in his country, has reduced the status of the interior ministry and the bulk of its power has been assumed by the Afghan president himself.

Similar changes have been effected in other government departments to vest all the powers in the office of the president, the radio report added. Several other departments are already under Karmal's direct control.

The state-owned radio said the presidency would give "guidance" to all government departments and administrative organs. It did not say if the interior minister's post would be abolished, but made it clear that the powers of the ministry would be reduced considerably.

The presidency also will supervise local governments even down to the level of municipalities and will take "greater care" of "religious affairs of the Afghan people."

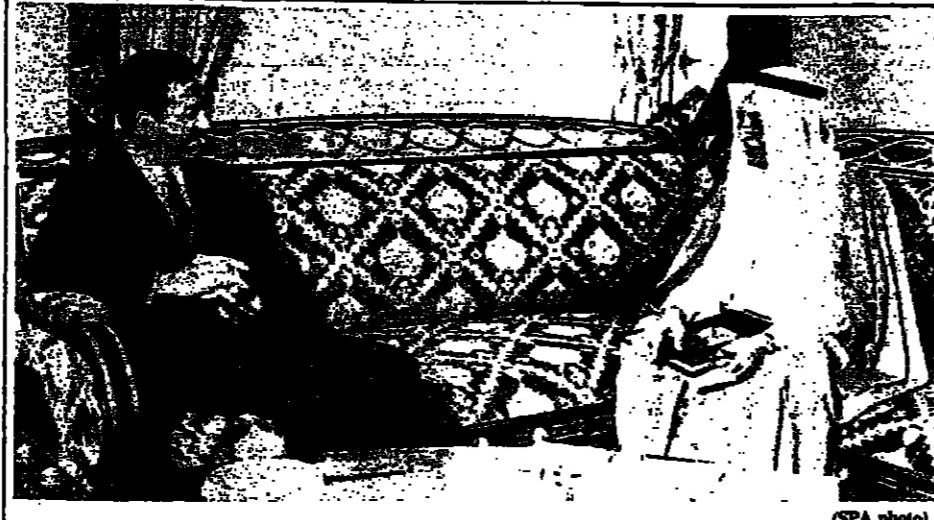
The reforms, according to Afghan experts here, will effectively curtail the powers of the Khalq faction of the ruling Afghan People's Democratic Party (PDPA).

Interior Minister Syed Mohammad Golabjoi is regarded as the present leader of the faction in the absence of Deputy Prime Minister Asadullah Sarawi, who left for Moscow about a month ago and has not been heard of since.

The reforms have been announced at a time when the Afghan President is regularly appearing on Kabul television. At one stage he adopted such a low profile that there were rumors in the Afghan and Indian capitals of him being hospitalized or even dead.

The new moves, particularly those related to religious affairs, have added significance with their announcement during the holy month of Ramadan.

In other developments, Afghan security forces have arrested an "imperialist agent" sent into Baghlan province to disturb public



MESSAGE : President Saddam Hussein of Iraq receives a message from King Khalid's envoy dealing with bilateral relations. It was delivered by Sheikh Muhammad Ibrahim Masoud, minister of state who represented the Kingdom at Iraq's celebrations of the 22nd anniversary of the July 14 revolution. The minister returned home Sunday.

In 'military plant' explosion

Six Israelis killed

TEL AVIV, July 21 (AFP) — Six Israeli technicians have been killed and another seriously wounded in an explosion at an Israeli military installation in the center of the country, national radio announced Monday. There was no immediate indication that sabotage was involved.

The explosion occurred Sunday during a course of experiments using highly volatile explosives, a defense ministry spokesman said. He said the explosion was accidental, and the ministry has appointed an investigation committee. Two years ago an explosion had wracked an army factory near Tel Aviv, but caused no injuries.

A Palestine news agency (Wafa) report from Damascus had earlier claimed that Palestinian commandos had planted time bombs at a north Gaza Strip fuel station.

According to another report a small bomb exploded near a fuel station in the northern Gaza Strip Sunday morning, causing neither damage nor casualties, a police spokesman in the Israeli occupied territory reported.

Security forces cordoned off the area and conducted a search for additional explosives, but no further bombs were discovered in the industrial area. A number of local Arabs have been detained for questioning, the police said.

A Palestine news agency (Wafa) report from Damascus had earlier claimed that Palestinian commandos had planted time bombs at a north Gaza Strip fuel station.

Under Lebanese constitutional tradition, the prime minister is always a Sunni Muslim, the president a Maronite Christian and the parliamentary speaker a Shiite Muslim.

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For SR328 million

Saudi businesses land improvement bids

DAMMAM, July 21 (SPA) — Saudi contractors and consultants will carry out various projects totalling SR328 million in the Eastern Province. The projects include street asphalting, building sidewalks and installing lighting.

A total area of 4,450,000 square meters will be surfaced, while flood lights will be erected along a 552,000 meter distance.

According to Abdul Rahman Muhammad Al-Saif, the Eastern Province director general of municipal and rural affairs, a SR21.5 million contract has been awarded to a national company for the asphalting of Hofuf's region one that includes the villages of Al-Faysaleyyah, Al-Saleheyyah, Al-Thulaytheyyah, Al-Wusayreyyah, Al-Khaldeyyah and Ein Moussa.

The total area to be surfaced is 400,000

square meters. Lighting for the same project will cover a distance of 30,000 meters and will cost SR3.5 million. Another SR21.161,000 contract was awarded to a national firm for the asphalting of Hofuf's region two that comprises the streets and villages Al-Koot, Al-Mazroo'eyyah, Al-Hawfazeyyah, Al-Murabdeyyah, Al-Tuwaylebeyyah, Al-Raqqa, Al-Munayeyyah, Al-Hufayrah and Al-Suhayd. The total area to be asphalted is 380,000 square meters. Lighting will extend over a distance of 30,000 meters at the cost of SR4,639,000.

Supervision of the two projects has been entrusted to a Saudi consultancy firm, which signed a SR2,160,000 contract for the purpose, officials said.

In addition, a SR22,350,000 contract for Al-Oyoon Group Project has been awarded to a Saudi firm. The project covers the streets of Al-Oyoon, Al-Qarn, Al-Wazeyyah, Al-Merah, Al-Haseyyah, Al-Ansella district, Fariq Al-Rami, Al-Suwaider, Al-Shuraykayyah, Al-Sabayegh, Abdul Hasa, Al-Tuwayteer, Al-Sudayweyyah, Al-Duwaykeyyah, Wasat and Al-Battaleyyah. A total area of 535,000 square meters will be asphalted and lighting will cover a 73,000 meter distance.

Another SR19,440,000 project for surfacing streets of Al-Mabraz has been commissioned to a Saudi firm. The agreement calls for the surfacing of 400,000 square meters and the lighting of a 30,000 meter distance at the cost of SR4,541,000. Supervision of the two projects has been contracted to a Saudi consultancy firm against SR2,460,000.

Saif said the Al-Omran Group Project will also be carried out by a Saudi firm at the cost of SR28,679,000. The pact calls for the surfacing village streets of Al-Omran north and South, Bani Masi, Al-Qarin, Al-Shabeyyah, Al-Julayjeh, Al-Shaqiq, Al-Mutayrefi, Al-Meqdam, Al-Kelabeyyah, Al-Jailia, Abu Thor, Al-Sayraya, Qess, Al-Arameyyah, Al-Houta, and Al-Rumaylah. A total of 530,000 square meters will be asphalted. The project also provides for the lighting of a 65,000 meter at a cost of SR8,534,000.

A similar SR20,355,000 project for the surfacing of 455,000 square meters and the surfacing of 80,000 meters at the cost of SR14,085,000 by Al-Jefr group has also been landed by Saudi firm. It involves the villages of Al-Jefr, Al-Jasha, Al-Tarf, Al-Adwa, Al-Fodoul, Al-Munayzala, Al-Qara, Al-Jubail, Al-Markaz, Al-Sabat, and Al-Turaybaya.

The official said that supervision of the two projects was landed by a Saudi consultancy firm with a SR2,460,000 contract was signed.



FOUNDING STONE LAID: Prince Salman, Riyadh governor speaks to the public in Mecca Saturday on the occasion of laying the foundation stone for the first charity hospital to be built by the Islamic Welfare Society. Prince Salman is chairman of the society.

SPA photo

saudi comment

By Abdulla Noor
Al Medina

In Riyadh's Central Hospital vicinity there are several restaurants and cafes staffed with sick people coming from different regions. These places also are haunted by work-absconders, students and some soldiers who prefer to relax after performing their duty.

If you happen to smell the odor emitting from these places or just look at the crooked noses before the long pipes of the hubble-bubble, you will run madly towards the bridge in front of you and dash your head against it. You would wish to admit yourself into the hospital even though you are well. And a midnight walk along these eating places will not spare you from the woes of a losing battle with barking dogs behind the restaurants!

Sometime ago, the Qasim Governor expressed his displeasure with the services rendered by the Buraidah Hospital and felt pained to see a large number of stray cats in the hospital. Those who read the news must have been surprised, but their amazement will vanish when they come across a throng of sick people coming from different areas and jam-packing the central hospital of the capital. When you look at them sitting in those cafes with their faces becoming pale with the increasing intensity of their suffering, you also would feel your nose bent down in pain like those who run away from work, sit in the cafes and try to puff away their griefs through the serpentine pipes of the hubble-bubble.

In Yanbu

Desalting plant to begin operations

JEDDAH, July 21 (SPA) — An SR1.7 billion desalting plant in Yanbu will go into operation for the first time next month, it was learned Sunday.

Only a part of the plant will be activated. The plant's overall capacity when it is completed will be 25 million gallons of drinking water per day in addition to half a

million kilowatts of electric power. It will supply water and electricity to Medina.

Abdul Aziz Omar Nassif, director general of the desalination branch in the Western Province, said candidates wishing to fill jobs at the station can submit their application anytime between July 28 and 31.

BRIEFS

King sends message

TAIF, July 21 — King Khaled sent a congratulatory message to King Baudouin of Belgium on the occasion of the country's national day. The King expressed his best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the friendly people of Belgium.

Electrical consumption

Riyadh, July 21 — Consumption of electricity here reached its highest yet on Sunday nearly 50 per cent higher than last year's figure — 643 mw. compared with 471 megawatts.

Tugboats delivered

JEDDAH, July 21 — The Petroleum and Minerals Organization (Petromin) took delivery of two tugboats made in West Germany. They were said to incorporate some of

prayer times

Tuesday	Mecca	Medina	Nejd
Fajr	4.28	4.21	3.55
Ishraq	5.55	5.46	5.24
Dhuhr	12.33	12.34	12.06
Asr	3.51	3.59	3.29
Maghreb	7.06	7.12	7.43
Isha	9.06	9.12	8.43

the latest technology. They will be used to tug 100,000-ton tankers.

Merchants penalized

RIYADH, July 21 — The Interior Ministry penalized three Medina merchants for contravening the laws and regulations of supplies. The Ministry of Commerce, which checks prices of goods on sale, reported them and recommended their punishment. Names and penalties involved will be published in the press at the expense of the merchants themselves.

Hospital expanded

DAMMAM, July 21 — The central hospital here is being expanded and developed to bring its capacity to 350 beds. New outpatient sections, first aid and isolation wards are being provided. Hospital Director Dr. Muhibar Al Atiqi said that the best methods of treatment are being used and the services will become even better when the present works are completed.

Dedication saved

RIYADH, July 21 — The wife of Prince Sattam, deputy governor of Riyadh, will dedicate Tuesday a new old folks home set up by the Women's Wafa Welfare Society of Riyadh. This is part of the society's program to provide free service and accommodation to the old folks and the handicapped.

Schools opened

RIYADH, July 21 — Twenty one schools were opened here this year including 11 primary, five intermediate, three secondary and two for the memorization of the Koran.

For possible revision

Hotel classes under study

RIYADH, July 21 (SPA) — The Hotels Department of the Ministry of Commerce is carrying out a study to revise classes and rates of hotels in all categories based on experiments, field studies and reports presented by administration inspectors. The studies were conducted according to scientific consultations and international standards.

The department has distributed fact-finding forms to all hotels. The forms comprised all the basic factors that should be available in hotels for location, building, rooms, services, facilities, management, cleanliness, service level, safety measures and

the general outlook.

After receiving the forms, teams from the Hotels Department had inspection campaigns in Riyadh, the Eastern Province and Jeddah, to ensure that the contents of the forms were true. The teams will check on other areas shortly to complete the study on other areas shortly to complete the study on other areas.

Submission of the department's final studies have been delayed until mid-November. The delay was given for some hotels that requested some time to improve their situation and services.

Kingdom's changes to be evaluated

JEDDAH, July 21 — Two Western companies are conducting a study to evaluate social institutions and social changes in the Kingdom.

According to Al-Riyadh Monday, Canadian and French companies signed an agreement with the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs under which the two firms will make a study on the Kingdom's social aspects. The

study is aimed at revealing the degree of public benefit from this institutions; and to what extent they have achieved their targets and the cause of deficiency in some aspects of their services.

The contract also underlines making necessary studies on the social changes of the Arabian society, and the drawbacks in social institutions' services to be avoided in the future.

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Please contact:-

PERSONNEL MANAGER,
Al-Kawther Water Treatment Co., Ltd.,
P.O. Box 7771, Jeddah - Saudi Arabia;
Phone: 57880/58396 Ext: 472
between 9 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

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Phone: 1314 / 1315

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Phone: 6877 / 6679 / 6223

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2. Phone: 4040896

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Phone: 21561 / 22295

• MECCA BRANCH

Phone: 47712

• KHAMIS MUSHAYT BR.

Phone: 7142 / 7351

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Phone: 8236659 / 36977

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Oil arrangement revealed

U.S. renews inquiry on Libya-Carter deal

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP) — The U.S. Justice Department renewed its inquiry into relations between President Jimmy Carter's brother and the Libyan government in May after receiving a tip that the foreign government was seeking favorable political treatment from the White House, according to the *New York Times*. The *Times*, in its Sunday editions, said that shortly after the investigation had disclosed payments totaling \$220,000 to Billy Carter — and before he had been officially notified of the discovery, a lawyer contacted the justice department on the younger Carter's behalf.

Meanwhile, Billy Carter has an agreement with a Florida-based oil company that would bring him 4 U.S. cents to 50 cents for every barrel of Libyan crude oil he obtained for them, a company spokesman told the *Washington Star* in an interview published Saturday.

The Star story filled in details on financial arrangements between Billy Carter and the Charter Crude Oil Co. first revealed last week when Billy Carter registered as an agent for a foreign government. The company spokesman, Bill Coleman, said the agreement apparently still is in effect. "I don't think anything has happened to us to blow the deal out of the water," he told the star.

Egypt to buy new missiles from France

PARIS, July 21 (R) — Egypt has placed a \$100 million order with the French Matra company for a new coastal defense missile system to replace shorter range Soviet weapons Matra has announced.

The Otomat missile is able to hit a target vessel cruising in the horizon at a distance of more than 50 nautical miles with the help of helicopter-born radar.

In a successful test in the Mediterranean, the missile travelled above choppy seas, and when it was five nautical miles from the target aiming device locked on. French and NATO naval officers watched as the missile destroyed the target ship.

Matra officials said Egypt had ordered the Otomat to replace Soviet Styx missile carried on a built Konrad patrol vessels.

The Soviet Union cut off all military supplies to Egypt after the expulsion of Soviet defense advisers in the early 1970s.

The Matra officials said the Egyptian ordered the missiles for six patrol vessels, under construction in Britain, and to equip coastal batteries. Matra has taken 10 years to develop the long-range antiship weapons system.

Matra, one of Europe's leading weapons manufacture, has sold its missiles to the air forces of 15 countries.

School official shot dead in Istanbul

ISTANBUL, July 21 (AP) — Gunmen believed to be terrorists shot and killed a deputy director of a Teachers' training school here late Sunday night, Turkish police reported Monday. Police said Suleyman Ozer was hit by a barrage of pistol fire from two gunmen while walking on a street in Ucuklu, a suburb of Istanbul. Ozer died instantly.

Ozer was a deputy director at teachers' training college, one of several schools torn by extremist activity in the past few years. Meanwhile, Turkey's top military officer warned the country's extremist groups that "we will not let any terrorist succeed in this country."

Gen. Kenan Evren, chief of the Turkish general staff, made the remarks to officers and soldiers at a military base in Kayseri, central Turkey. His warning follows reports of increased concern among the country's top generals over escalating terrorism in the NATO-member nation.

I regret to say that we are fighting traitors among our selves," Evren said. But let no one suspect that in the end we will successfully overcome the difficulties.

Meanwhile, Turkish newspapers Monday appealed for unity among Turkey's political parties in the wake of the assassination Sunday of former Prime Minister Nihat Erkin, an advocate of a political coalition. "The only way to extricate Turkey from the present situation," Erkin said in a television program broadcast after his death, "is to create a coalition of the country's two largest parties — the (opposition Social-Democratic) Republican Party of the People and the (ruling conservative) Justice Party."

The actual commission would depend on the market conditions, including the cost of the crude oil and the price for refined products, at the time the oil was brought to the company, he said.

The agreement was set at the second meeting between Billy Carter and company officials April 1. Coleman said Carter has not contacted the company since and has not brought them any Libyan crude oil.

Charter oil's contract with Libya for its valuable low-sulfur crude oil was cut from 125,000 to 100,000 barrels a day in April 1979, when Libya reduced its sales to all customers.

Earlier a spokesman for the Libyan diplomatic mission in Washington maintained that his government has paid Billy Carter the \$220,000 on a loan basis although the loan papers have yet to be signed. Ali Houderi the spokesman for the Libyan people's bureau in Washington said Wednesday officials in Tripoli still have all the papers involved in arrangement whereby Carter got the money. Justice department lawyers characterized the payments as compensation for Carter's promotional work on behalf of the Libyan government. Billy Carter, however, said the cash provided to him was a loan and not a gift.

Carter would probably not have to pay income taxes on the money if it is a loan or a gift, but he would if it were compensation for services rendered. So far, neither Carter nor Libyans have given any indications when loan will be paid.

Qaddafi to confiscate assets if WW II reparations ignored

LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYAH was still supplying the United States with oil despite his call for a boycott of those countries which refused to recognize fully the rights of the Palestinians. "The Libyan people will decide on this in the late autumn when the general people's Congress takes place," he replied.

"But I am urging Libyans now to vote for the boycott, that is against the U.S. and those allies of the U.S. who are not clearly on the side of the Palestinians," he added.

Col. Qaddafi said: "I will make it clear to my fellow-countrymen at the people's congress that oil supplies to the U.S. mean indirect aid for Israel."

When asked how Libya would survive without the foreign exchange it earned from exporting two-thirds of its oil to the United States, he said the world did not consist of the Americans and their allies. Had it depended on them alone, Libyan oil supplies to the United States would have been cut off from one day to the next, Col. Qaddafi said.

He said he was using the interview to make it clear to the Germans that the Libyan Jamahiriya was determined to push through its demands for reparations to the last penny.

The interviewers reminded him that the

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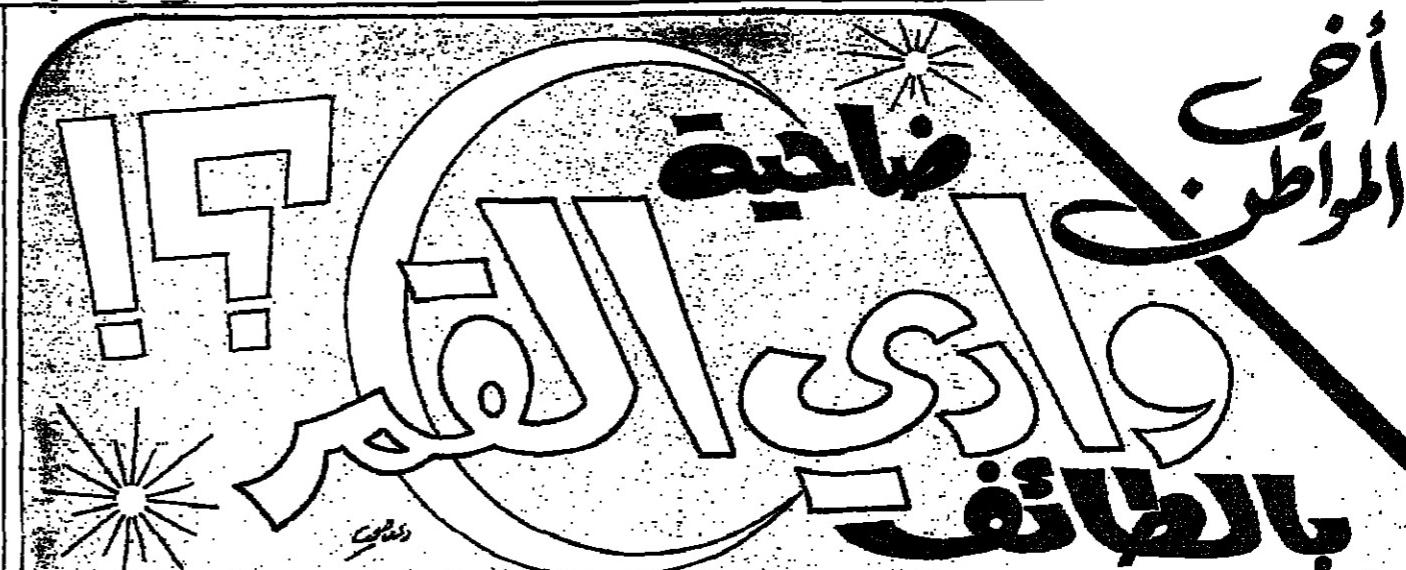
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- مساجد متفرقة
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- منطقة بحث علمي يحاكي المطارات
- متفرقات ومقدمة العاب (عواشر وأطفال)
- كازينو وادي القمر
- ميدان لسباق الخيل
- برج وادي التسر
- مطعم داربي تحرير على للياضنة
- سوافير متفرقة
- فندق غوثجي حديث
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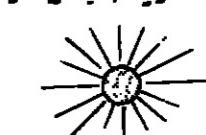
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فنيات وضفت لها أبعاد مترورة لتناسب كل مواطن

كافه الم giozat سرف تم
بواسطة المعايير الـ ٩٦

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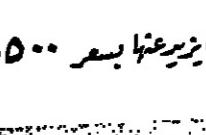
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٢ - ١٤٠٠م أو ما يزيد عنها بسعر ٦١٥٠٠ ريال



د

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وادي
القمر

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مع الـ ٩٦ تختلف

مسفاص

شمارنا : خدمة كافة المواطنين بدون تميز

Says U.S. House will choose president

Election to be dead heat -- Ford

WASHINGTON, July 21 (R) — Former President Gerald Ford believes the next U.S. leader will be chosen by the House of Representatives because November's election will not produce a clear winner.

Ford said in an interview published Sunday by *U.S. News and World Report* magazine that the election bid by independent candidate John Anderson would produce an inconclusive result at the polls in November. "I think John Anderson's candidacy will throw the election into the House of Representatives," he said.

He said he thought Anderson would win enough states to prevent either Republican Ronald Reagan or Democrat Jimmy Carter from getting a majority of the 538 electoral college votes needed to take the White House.

If no candidate gets at least 270 electoral college votes, the House of Representatives would elect a president. Voting would not begin until January, when Congress started its new session.

Anderson and Republican Party chairman Bill Brock said in separate television inter-



Gerald Ford

views earlier in the day they did not think the election would go to the House.

Anderson, a Republican congressman from Illinois, said on ABC television he thought he would not get votes unless people thought he had a realistic chance of winning.

Owner innocent of sinking ship for insurance money

HONG KONG, July 21 (AFP) — Shipping company owner Paul Cheng Pak-Hoi was Monday acquitted of trying to obtain over \$1 million from an insurance company by deception, after becoming the first person to be charged here with ordering the sinking of his own ship to claim insurance.

He had pleaded not guilty to a charge of attempting to obtain \$1.25 million from the Malayan Overseas Insurance Corporation by deceiving them.

The ship was the freighter *Jal Sea Condor*, which sank off the coast of Angola on July 6, 1978, while fully loaded and bound for Lagos, Nigeria. There were no casualties.

At the start of the trial last month the prosecution said Cheng bought the 22-year-old vessel for \$379,280 three months before it sank.

Chief witnesses for the prosecution were the Chinese captain and chief officer of the ship, who testified that Cheng had instructed them to scuttle her. According to the evidence of

the captain, he had told Cheng that he, the chief engineer and the chief officer each wanted \$20,000 to sink the ship, and Cheng had agreed.

The prosecution said the three officers later decided to sink the ship by reversing the valves of a double bottom tank and bilge, and opening the sea valve in the engine room. There was also evidence that the captain and the chief officer had each received \$50,000 from the insurance company to supply information.

But defense counsel John Mullick submitted that the prosecution had relied on the evidence of two men who were "self-avowed corrupt liars" and had everything to gain by giving false evidence.

Mullick also recalled said that in a statement to the underwriters within a month or so of the sinking of the ship, both men said they opened the sea valve at the bottom of the engine room. He noted that a witness for the defense, an expert from London, had said the

He predicted the November election would be between himself and Reagan with Carter a poor third. Brock, appearing on CBS, said he did not think Anderson would win enough popular votes to carry any state and therefore would not get any electoral votes.

"We don't see the states he is going to carry," Brock said. "We don't see him as a threat."

Ford said however that polls indicated Anderson had a chance of winning Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey which have a total of 39 electoral votes.

A state gets one electoral college vote for each of its senators and representatives. The city of Washington, though not a state, also has three electoral votes. Ford said his refusal to become Reagan's vice-presidential running mate would soon be forgotten and would not hurt the Republican ticket.

Asked why negotiations between himself and Reagan on the vice-presidential nomination were unsuccessful, he replied: "There wasn't enough time." He said he was very satisfied with the selection of George Bush as Reagan's running mate.

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In his judgment today Judge B.L. Jones said he was not convinced by the evidence that the captain and chief officer had tried to scuttle the vessel. Calling them a "pair of venal scoundrels," the judge said the captain's evidence had been evasive and inconsistent, and that he changed statements all the time and had given long and rambling answers to simple questions.

The judge said the chief officer was a proven liar and arrogant witness who had given false statements to the police.

Recalling the prosecution's submission that the ship had been bought cheaply and that Cheng was in financial difficulties, the judge said he was not satisfied that the captain and chief officer had attempted to sink the vessel.

Ship could not have been sunk in that way.

Mullick added that it was obviously the sort of story that was passed around in bar-room chat among seamen who had only a half-baked idea of how to scuttle a ship.

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U.K. urges prohibition of whaling

BRIGHTON, England July 21 (AP) — Britain called for an end to commercial whaling Monday in a bid to save whales from extinction.

But while urging the ban, the British government stated that it recognized the need of Alaskan Eskimos to continue hunting the bowhead whale for subsistence, although the species is considered among the most endangered in the world.

The appeal came at the first meeting of the 24-nation International Whaling Commission, which is meeting in this English south coast resort for its 32nd annual session to set whaling quotas for the coming year. Britain, where the IWC's headquarters is located, is the host country.

Last year the United Kingdom government decided to support a ban on all commercial whaling. We stand firm on this policy," said Jerry Wiggin, junior minister at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, in his speech of welcome. "This would allow a thorough reassessment of whale numbers and their biology, where considerable uncertainty remains, and to enable humane killing methods to be developed."

He said the ban is necessary for proper conservation of the whale stock and added that Britain would support it. "It is wrong that man should inflict unnecessary pain and cruelty to animals with which he shares the earth," he said. "We consider the cold grenade harpoon to be a particularly inhumane method and we will, therefore, support a ban on its use in all commercial applications."

Wiggin said of the Alaskan Eskimos: "You will also be considering subsistence whaling operations. The most difficult and controversial is the Alaskan bowhead hunt. The United Kingdom government recognizes that special considerations apply to subsistence whaling by Eskimos and similar peoples to meet their nutritional and cultural requirements."

"While we believe that such activities should be allowed to continue under very strict control, it must be recognized that some of the species subject to exploitation in this way are amongst the most endangered of all whales," he said.

Miami curfew off; black area quiet

MIAMI, July 21 (R) — A night curfew imposed on Miami's predominantly black Liberty City after several nights of violent disturbances was lifted Sunday and national guardsmen and state policemen were taken off alert.

Police said 35 people had been injured since the violence started on Tuesday with the shooting of a white policeman who was trying to arrest a robbery suspect.

A number of arrests were made, most for violations of the 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew imposed on Thursday. The area was calm over the weekend. Officials generally blamed "hoodlums" for the violence.

Treasure hunt planned

KULA LUMPUR, July 21 (AFP) — The Malaysian navy and the state museum are organizing a treasure hunt for a sunken warship in the coastal waters off the east coast state of Trengganu.

A local report said a team of navy divers would study the seabed to locate the wreck, which is believed to be an imperial Japanese navy warship sunk during the allied invasion to recapture Malaya in 1945. The ship is said to hold gold and antiques.

Nicaragua — The Sandinista National Liberation Front openly runs the country while the five-man junta looks after day-to-day administration. More than \$12 million in

Opponents vow resistance

U.S. men start draft signups

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP) — Draft registration for 4 million young men gets underway Monday at 35,000 post offices around the United States. Groups resisting conscription have vowed to stage protests and urge young men not to take part.

The controversial registration approved by Congress earlier this year got the go-ahead Saturday when U.S. Supreme Court Justice William Brennan reversed a lower court order that had declared the registration law unconstitutional because it does not include women.

Brennan said the government already has prepared for registration and a failure to proceed on schedule might frustrate U.S. foreign policy and hinder American military capability. But the government conceivably could be hard-pressed to prosecute individuals who failed to register until the constitutional question is resolved by the full supreme court.

A three-judge federal panel ruled last

week that the registration discriminated against men because women are not required to take part. It is the first time in five years that America's young men have been asked to sign up to be called in case of a national emergency. The administration at this time says it has no plans to ask Congress to resume annual conscription.

Alex Reyes of the National Resistance Committee said his group has received about 7,000 pledge cards from conscription-aged men who vow they will not participate. He estimates as many as 250,000 to 500,000 young men may refuse to register.

Selective service officials said they expect 98 per cent of the individuals required to register to sign up. Failing to sign up could lead to a maximum penalty of five years in prison or \$10,000 fine.

Selective service director Bernard Rosker said U.S. military forces are expected to continue to operate on an all-volunteer basis.

Sandinistas discourage imitators

Nicaragua revolt rallies region

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 21 (AP) —

The year-old revolutionary victory in Nicaragua has become a rallying force for dissidents in other parts of Central America, where governments are meeting similar drives for power with reforms or repression.

The overthrow of President Anastasio Somoza here July 19, 1979, was "the end of an era of the status quo" in Central America and the opening of a new chapter in which "people will make tremendous demands on governments to fulfill their desire for change," said a U.S. diplomat.

"But it is over-dramatic to say Nicaragua is the first domino to fall ... nothing is falling down toward anything," he said. "There has been an echo effect, but what is happening in each country is the impetus of change after the frustration of decades."

Despite the victory of Nicaraguan opposition forces led by the Marxist-based Sandinista National Liberation Front in Managua has declined to directly aid revolutionary movements in other Central American countries. Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto says he warns activists to "beware" and not to embark on adventures."

"We won in a given political context," he said recently. "If people believe the change they require can be achieved through conventional means, they will never support an armed insurrection."

Here is a run of the present situation in key Central American nations.

El Salvador — Leftists appear to be losing support among the people after engaging in a military-style terror campaign. At the same time, government reforms, implemented by a moderate civilian-military junta, are winning support, despite a vicious anti-terrorist campaign by the military in which about 4,000 persons have died since Jan. 1. A rightist attempt to seize power in February failed.

Guatemala — The regime of Gen. Fernando Romero is intent on crushing leftists without implementing basic reforms. The government supports right-wing death squads which are believed responsible for 90 per cent of the 1,000 deaths related to political violence annually.

Honduras — There is a good reflection of positive change produced by Nicaragua," says one U.S. diplomat. April elections for a national assembly were considered "free" and a minority party showed well. The government has few problems with Guerrilla activities and its reform-minded military pushes for change in land distribution.

Nicaragua — The Sandinista National Liberation Front openly runs the country while the five-man junta looks after day-to-day administration. More than \$12 million in

U.S. aid and other outside assistance speeded recovery from the anti-Somoza war. There have been visible successes in a literacy campaign, reconstruction of war-damaged cities, strong agricultural production this year and a minimum of human rights abuse.

Despite the leftist tinge of the Sandinistas, recent resignations of two junta members prompted moderation of some Sandinista policies — such as confiscations of property

— and private-sector confidence is growing.

Costa Rica — This small country remains the most stable democracy in the area. Economic woes have prompted a series of debilitating labor strikes, but workers insist the strikes are simple labor actions which are not politically inspired. The government has tried to put some distance between itself and Nicaragua's Sandinistas, although Costa Rica was involved in the Somoza overthrow. But a deep democratic tradition often defuses any unrest because of an open political system.

4,000 reaffirm Hebrides split

NOUMEA, New Caledonia, July 21 (AFP) — More than 4,000 people gathered on the breakaway island of Santo in the New Hebrides Sunday to reaffirm their disassociation from the plans to make the Pacific island group independent from Britain and France on July 30, it was reported here.

The demonstrators said they would stay at their meeting place in Luganville to wait the arrival of negotiators, Jean Aribaud from France and Alan Donald from Britain, charged with finding a settlement to the problem.

Reports said that rebel leader Jimmy Stevens, who refuses to recognize the majority English-speaking New Hebrides government of Father Walter Lini, was drawing up a constitution for the northern islands in the group.

Meanwhile television viewers in this nearby French territory heard a statement from the French secretary of state for overseas territories, Paul Djoudj, read by the New Caledonian high commissioner, Claude Charbonneau, indicating France's determination to see New Hebrides independence on the scheduled date.

The statement said it would be regrettable if "the clumsy or adventurous initiatives of certain parties" harmed the opportunities which France wished the New Hebrides to have.

It also warned that without "respect for the constitution and the law, the decisions of a universal suffrage, and the language and culture of each individual," the country "would stay divided and anarchy would develop."

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USSR, East Germany dominate 1st day

MOSCOW, July 21 (Agencies) — Sergei Fesenko became the first Soviet male swimmer to win an Olympic gold medal and the East German women's medley relay team set a world record without the help of record-setting teammate Barbara Krause at the Olympic Games Sunday night.

Fesenko won the gold medal in the first swimming event contested at the Olympics, pleasing the home crowd by taking the 200-meter butterfly in 1 minute 59.76 seconds. No other Soviet man had finished first in Olympic swimming since the country first competed in the games in 1952.

Krause set a world record of 54.98 in a preliminary for the 100 freestyle, breaking her world mark of 55.41. Ironically, it was too late for her to be entered in the women's medley relay final on the East German's freestyle leg.

Caren Meischuk, who previously had the world's best 100 freestyle time this year, swam the freestyle leg on the relay team and it won the gold medal in 4:06.67, bettering the standard of 4:07.95.

Fesenko said he was very disappointed that the Americans did not come to the Olympics because he had hoped to meet the top United States swimmers, especially 200-meter world record holder Mike Bruner.

"I was going to retire after the Olympics," said Fesenko, "but because of (President Jimmy) Carter's decision I would like to swim on for some years so I can swim against Bruner and the other top Americans." His Sunday time was almost a half-second off the world mark.

Meanwhile, East Germany's hopes of retaining their Olympic soccer title took a knock when the young Spanish team held them to 1-1 draw in Kiev Sunday night. Swedish referee Ulf Eriksson handed out three cautions in the first 10 minutes of a fierce match. The vastly-experienced East Germans went ahead four minutes into the second half through D'eter Kuhn. Twenty-year-old Marcos Alonso, of Atletico Madrid, beat Berlin Dynamo goalkeeper Bodo Rudewitz to equalize.

In the night's other Group C match, Algeria beat Syria 3-1 in Minsk. In Group A, the Soviet Union beat Venezuela 4-0 in Moscow and in Leningrad, Andres Roldan's goal 32 minutes from the end gave Cuba a 1-0 victory over Zambia.

In men's gymnastics, the Soviet Union took what looked like an unbeatable lead in the team event Sunday, winning the compulsory exercises by more than three full points ahead of second placed East Germany. The East Germans in turn finished nearly four points ahead of Hungary. Their form showed that they will be very hard to unseat from their potential silver medal position when the competition resumes on Tuesday.

Alexander Dityatin, the Soviet Union's reigning world champion took a lead of 10 hundredths of a point in th overall individual standings ahead of his compatriot and reigning Olympic gold medalist Nikolai Adriamov. East Germany's Roland Bruckner

finished overall third after the compulsory exercises. The Soviets also powered to easy victories on the opening day of the Olympic basketball tournament Sunday, looking strong favorites for both the men's and

women's titles. Head men's Coach Alexander Gomelsky saw his team romp over India, 121-65.

The Soviet women had a 7-footer of their own, Iuliya Semenova, who dominated the

court as her team took a 97-62 win over Yugoslavia.

In other women's results Sunday, a rugged Bulgarian squad eased to a 102-65 win over Italy. Hungry defeated Cuba 76-66.

Spotlight again focuses on Comaneci

MOSCOW, July 21 (Agencies) — She was the little girl who stole everyone's heart at the Montreal Olympics in 1976.

Now 19 and grown into a woman, Nadia Comaneci returns to the spotlight in the Moscow Summer Olympics on Monday in the gymnastics events at the Sports Palace at Lenin Stadium.

The question for the Romanian superstar is, can she accomplish as an adult what she achieved so brilliantly as a slender adolescent in getting seven perfect tens during the competition at Montreal.

The International Gymnastics Federation has revised the points system and no one will be able to string 10's together as Comaneci did, dazzling the judges with her balance and grace. But Comaneci — taller, heavier, older — can still garner gold if she can regain her golden form.

For two years after Montreal she had a handicap impossible to fight. This serious, set-faced young lady was changing from a girl into a woman. This forced her to change her "routines" in the gymnastics competition.

By 1979, she was back, winning the European championships which the Soviets had won a year earlier. In international competition at Fort Worth, Texas in 1979 she was again in form but fell victim to a hand infection and had to withdraw.

The hand is now healed. "I am in excellent health," she said here in the Olympic



PENSIVE: Romanian gymnast Nadia Comaneci walks in the rain to a recent training session in Moscow. Her events begin Monday, charged with the electricity of her rivalry with Soviet gymnast Nelli Kim.

Village, chaperoned by her coach Bela Karoly. "I have had no problems since Fort Worth."

As usual she is indifferent to her competition. "I'm more worried about my

teammates," she said. And observers of her now have noticed a remarkable calm. "It is rare that Bela Karoly shows such a lack of concern," they have said.

Comaneci renews her rivalry Monday with Nelli Kim, a Soviet triple gold medalist at Montreal.

Only Kim appears to possess skills in a class with Comaneci. However, the teenaged teammates of both stars could upset the favorites and replace them as the sport's newest superstars.

East German, Czech and Hungarian girls are also among the favorites for apparatus medals. American and Chinese stars are missing because of the Olympic boycott.

The Romanian's teammates, led by 16-year-old Emilia Eberle, still upset the Soviet girls for their first-ever world championship in the team event at Fort Worth despite Kim's winning the all-around gold medal.

They were to start out Monday with compulsory exercises in four events counting toward the team gold medal. It should be one of the closest team competitions in Olympic history.

Optional exercises will be held Wednesday to decide the team gold medal. Best individual placers will advance to the all-around competition Thursday, followed by the apparatus finals Friday.

Bradley edges Lopez in women's golf thriller

LUTHERVILLE, Maryland, July 21 (AP) — Pat Bradley curled in a 3-meter birdie putt on the final hole to capture first place in the LPGA club Sunday.

Tied at 12-under-par with Nancy Lopez-Melton heading to the final hole, a 496-yard par-5, Bradley hit a wedge for her third shot nine feet from the pin. She then watched Lopez-Melton, who had bunkered her second shot, hit a wedge out of the trap to within 6 meters of the stick. As Bradley turned away, Lopez-Melton pulled her birdie putt attempt just to the left of the hole.

Bradley then stepped up and calmly dropped her putt for a final round of 6-under-par 67 and the \$15,000 first prize. It was the sixth career win for the 29-year-old Ladies Professional Golf Association veteran who had been on the tour since 1974.

It was a stirring come-from-behind victory for Bradley as she started the final round trailing Lopez-Melton by 4 strokes after scores of 69 and 70 through the first two rounds.

Navratilova tops Stevens 6-2, 6-1

MONTREAL, July 21 (AP) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova defeated second seed Greer Stevens of South Africa 6-2, 6-1 Sunday in the singles final of the women's professional tennis tournament at Jarry Park.

Navratilova earned \$20,000 for the victory while Stevens pocketed \$10,000.

The match took one hour and 51 minutes and was interrupted three times in the first set by rain delays of 26, nine and 31 minutes. An estimated crowd of 3,500, by far the largest of the nine-day tournament, witnessed the two-time Wimbledon champion's triumph.

Using powerful passing shots and deft cross-court winners, the Czechoslovakian-born Navratilova held serve in the first set and broke service twice, including the eighth game, to capture the set. Stevens broke in the first game of the second set, but her awesome backhand abandoned her in the second game and she never recovered.

for the exciting finish.

Bradley's three-round 13-under-par total of 206 also represented the lowest 54-hole score in 14-year history of the Greater Baltimore Classic. Her total dipped below the 207 score which had been set by legendary Mickey Wright in 1967.

Lopez-Melton finished with a 1-under 72 and 12-under total of 207, while Beth Solomon and Little finished 4 strokes back.

Zoetemelk coasts, wins 67th Tour de France

He first sprung to fame as an amateur when accompanied by Marinus Pijnen, Fedor Den Hartog and Jan Krekels he won the 1965 Mexico Olympics 100 kms. time trial cycling gold medal. The following year he underlined his exceptional promise by winning his first multi-stage event — the Tour de l'Avenir and shortly afterwards joined the ranks of the professionals.

His first Tour de France came in 1970 when he sensationally finished second 12 minutes 51 seconds overall behind the legendary Belgian Eddy Merckx. It seemed only a matter of time before Zoetemelk became the first Dutchman since Jan Janssen in 1968 to win the Tour, but events were to prove otherwise. Zoetemelk had the talent, but in the big race he had a fatal tendency to hold back, to conserve his energies and to wait for others to make the mistakes. It cost him dearly.

Leading final overall placings:

1. Joop Zoetemelk, Netherlands.
2. Hennie Kuiper, Netherlands.
3. Raymond Martin France.
4. Johan de Muynck, Belgium.
5. Joaquin Agostinho, Portugal.
6. Christian Seznec, France.
7. Sven-ake Nilsson, Sweden.
8. Ludo Peeters, Belgium.
9. Pierre Bazzo France.
10. Henk Lubberding, Netherlands.

Watson takes his 3rd British Open

MUIRFIELD, Scotland, July 21 (R) — American Tom Watson won his third British Open golf championship with a final round of 69 at Muirfield Sunday and a four-shot margin over compatriot Lee Trevino.

The 30-year-old from Kansas City, who is regarded as the world's top player, finished with a 13-under-par total of 271 and was never threatened in the final round after getting his four-shot margin in the third round Saturday.

Watson first won the championship in Carnegie in 1975 and he took his second in 1977 at Turnberry, where his 268 total was the lowest in the history of the event.

Trevino, who shared the first round lead with Watson and was alone in front at the halfway mark, grabbed second with a final round of 69 for 275. American Ben Crenshaw, joint second at the last two opens,

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Dissident defies sanctions

By Werner Kastor

LONDON —

Since the summer of last year the unauthorized publication in the West of any text by an East German writer has been a criminal offence. At least one dissident writer does not care.

He is Robert Havemann, who was sentenced to death by the Hitler regime for treason but survived to become one of East Germany's leading physicists in the 1950s and early 1960s.

He turned against the East German Party 16 years ago and has already been put under house arrest for two years and fined \$5,000 for publishing in the West without authorization.

Still defiant, he has now sent a recording to the West in which he sharply attacks the Party leadership in East Germany.

Dissent in East Germany, in contrast to practically all other East European countries, is framed in Socialist terms. For this reason it often seems to be more like internal bickering, but this is an erroneous impression.

Havemann's latest protest was triggered by the publication of a book in East Germany in which his part in the resistance to Hitler was cut out.

However, his criticism is by no means confined to personal animosities. As he says himself: 'I am not an enemy of East Germany, as many people believe. On the contrary, I think that my criticism of the policies of the East German Government, and of the Party, will help to improve the political conditions in East Germany, make it more secure and help it to progress.'

Havemann challenges the Party to put an end to the class system which has, in his view, developed in East Germany. He criticizes the sale of Western goods at artificially high prices in special shops; he ridicules the three-tier price system introduced at the last Party congress in 1976.

He accuses East German economists of serious blunders such as under-pricing the value of labor. He argues that it has not paid companies to introduce modern technology because labor costs have been kept artificially low.

His main criticism, however, is directed at the distance between the leadership and the masses. 'There is an immense amount of distrust, not so much on the part of the population but on the side of those who rule the country. Those who govern are afraid of names like Bahro, Heym, Jurek Becker and my own, because they know that what these people say is understood and approved of by the mass of the people.'

If Havemann had his way the whole politburo would be sacked and replaced with democratic control. He calls the rule by the politburo 'the dictatorship of a clique, not the dictatorship of the proletariat of which Marx and Engels were talking.'

'Here we have a minority which believes itself to be the cream of society. It is a dictatorship in the old purely bourgeois sense.'

Turning to the danger of war and the present international crisis, Havemann says it is not the Soviet Union but the capitalist States which are creating it. Although he admits that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was a serious mistake, he maintains it was not expansionism but the search for security which prompted the Afghan adventure.

'The Soviets had to pay with 20 million dead during the last world war because they did not worry enough about security, because Stalin trusted Hitler. No Soviet government today can afford to repeat such a blunder.'

Havemann holds that it is necessary for a Communist party to allow criticism as a way of fostering the confidence of the masses.

'If it does, it gains in strength, and if the population in the Socialist countries gains this trust in the government then the Communist parties of the West will also gain the confidence of their people. This then offers an opportunity to get rid of the reactionary political forces in the capitalist countries which are fostering the next war.' (OFNS)



IRAN'S UNCERTAINTY

The deterioration of the situation in Iran goes unchecked. The revolutionary regime ought to have consolidated itself by now; but it is still in the grip of its destructive contradictions. The euphoria following the departure of the former Shah helped to keep these in the background for a while. But the mood has definitely passed, and dissensions are in the foreground.

The regime's uncertainty reflects itself in the harsh and summary justice meted to the alleged army conspirators against the state, a new batch of whom were executed two days ago. More executions are certain to follow, without the regime showing the slightest concern for the effect these might have on the already uncertain morale of the armed forces. There is even talk that the said 'conspiracy' existed nowhere but in the minds of the regime's leaders, and that the whole exercise is an attempt to deter the army from conspiring against the regime rather than punish an actual conspiracy.

The regime's fears are not without base — and they are mostly the outcome of its own failure to solve the country's numerous problems. Chief among these is the economic one, with no progress being made to rectify the country's economic life after its disruption by the revolutionary upheaval. The number of the unemployed continues to increase, and the struggle for development is yet to resume.

Beyond this, the problem of the minorities is far from a solution. The Kurdish areas are still in a state of war, and Azerbaijan is bracing itself for further trouble, with its religious leader, Ayatollah Sharif Madari, still under house arrest, as well as under threat of assassination from fanatics. On the other hand, the supporters of the former Shah both inside and outside the country are redoubling their efforts to disrupt the regime. They have not given hope of restoring the monarchy and their country's international isolation cannot but give them encouragement.

The left wing organizations, which have hitherto refused to accept the regime's challenge, are known to be readying themselves for a confrontation with the Revolutionary Guard. Most of them have kept their arsenals in hiding, and are now tightening their organizations and building up new networks within and outside Tehran.

Against all this, the regime offers a far from a united front. Given the increasing bitter contest between the Islamic Republican Party with its control over the new parliament and fundamentalist religious outlook, and the side led by President Bani-Sadr, which is the "liberal" wing of the regime. This is the confrontation which is expected to explode first, given final supremacy to one of the sides. Until this happens, the country's drift will continue.

Russian commanders fear 'bunker-buster'

By Mark Frankland

WASHINGTON —

Moscow's willingness to abandon preconditions for talks about theater nuclear weapons in Europe may partly reflect its apprehension at the special threat posed by the Pershing 2 missiles NATO plans to acquire in 1983. The new Soviet position emerged in talks between the West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Brezhnev last week.

Senior American officials believe that the Soviet leaders were taken by surprise by NATO's decision last December to acquire the missiles and may have thought it would never come about.

The Russians complain that the new missiles

would upset the strategic balance worked out in the strategic arms limitation talks because, while technically theater weapons, they will be able to hit Soviet territory. American strategic experts believe that the Russians are particularly worried by the threat that Pershing 2 missiles pose to the Soviet national command authority which would direct any nuclear war.

The Russians have constructed nuclear shelters for 100,000 senior party, military and government officials. The key underground command posts for senior party leaders and soldiers are in 75 bunkers built within the ring road round Moscow.

The Pershing 2 could not only reach these bunkers within four minutes — several times quicker than missiles fired from the American mainland.

China plays down nuclear hazards

By Jonathan Mirsky

LONDON —

America's near disaster at Three Mile Island has been cited by a Chinese authority as a sign that the hazards of nuclear energy are vastly overstated.

Xu Zeguang, a member of China's State Scientific and Technological Commission, recognizing that some comrades are worried about the safety of nuclear power, has recently stated that safety precautions and quality control can ensure against the possibility of any major accidents occurring in nuclear power stations.

After 30 years of world-wide experience in nuclear energy, Xu concludes that 2,000 nuclear years have resulted in not a single nuclear injury or fatality. Although the Three Mile Island accident provoked wide concern, the three most greatly threatened victims received a radiation dose equal to only two X-ray photographs.

'The accident's results,' Xu Zeguang maintained, 'have further demonstrated the safety of nuclear power stations.'

China's energy resources are not over-abundant on a per capita basis, their distribution is uneven, and their extraction, transportation, and exploitation are highly energy-consuming, according to Xu.

Nuclear energy, therefore, is now seen by the Chinese as the answer to a growing need.

Xu warned that the east China power grid will no longer be able to operate on coal alone by the year 2000, China's target date for full modernization. Nor, apparently, will the south-west's hydroelectric resources meet future needs.

Pointing to the development of China's nuclear weaponry, Xu hailed the impending civilian implementation of nuclear know-how as an example of the integration of the army and the people.'

He brushed aside the likelihood of nuclear catastrophe, insisting that it is far lower than a breach in a dam or a plane crash.' He did not mention birth defects, nuclear waste disposal, or fall-out.

Another aspect of China's energy problems has emerged with reports in Peking of a collapsed oil

rig off the north-east coast, with the loss of 70 workers. A party secretary is said to have ordered the rig moved during a storm, despite the protests of engineers on board.

The accident may mark growing Chinese desperation about energy resources. According to recent information, energy production is lagging behind industrial output, and China's newspapers have bewailed the inefficiencies which can result in energy losses of over 60 per cent.

China's increase in the rate of oil production has dropped to less than 1 per cent a year, a serious short-fall after the great upsurge in the previous decade. French and Japanese firms are to prospect in the area of the collapsed rig, and further bids have been put out to other major international companies.

Such sea disasters, and even worse ones recently reported from the coasts — also the result of over-zealous cadres — are unlikely to slow the People's Republic as it moves to modernize within the coming 20 years. — (OFNS)

Saudi Arabian Press Review

Al Riyad and *Oka* led on Monday with a report on the new government in Lebanon headed by Prime Minister Takiyyeh Solh. *Al Medina*'s lead story concerned Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal's vow that the Kingdom has no intention of establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The prince was also quoted as saying that superpower support for an issue does not give them the right to "intervene". The lead story in *Al Jadid* discussed the U.N. General Assembly's extraordinary session on Palestine which begins Tuesday. Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi's visit to West Germany and his talks with German leaders on Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict was the lead in *Al Nadwa*.

Al Medina the City gave page one prominence to the signing of three contracts worth SR 1.126 billion by Prince Miteb, minister of public works and housing, now acting as the minister of municipal and rural affairs. The contracts were signed for the disposal of storm water in different regions of the Kingdom. Israel's increased settlement building in the Golan Heights was reported prominently on the front page of *Al Riyad* (The Garden), while *Al Nadwa* (The Seminar) highlighted on its front page British Assistant Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd's statement that there would be no peace in the Middle East without the approval of the Palestinians. West German Foreign Minister Genscher's support for an urgent meeting of Arab and European Fore-

ign Ministers was broadly mentioned on the front pages of *Al Jadid* (The Island) and *Oka*. *Oka* also reported in a page one story that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat was trying to obtain Soviet arms during his current visit to Moscow.

Newspapers generally editorialized about the upcoming U.N. General Assembly session, they said it would be successful if the world's smaller nations call the domination of the superpowers there. At the same time, the editorials urged the Arab states to achieve solidarity and exploit their unity to produce positive results.

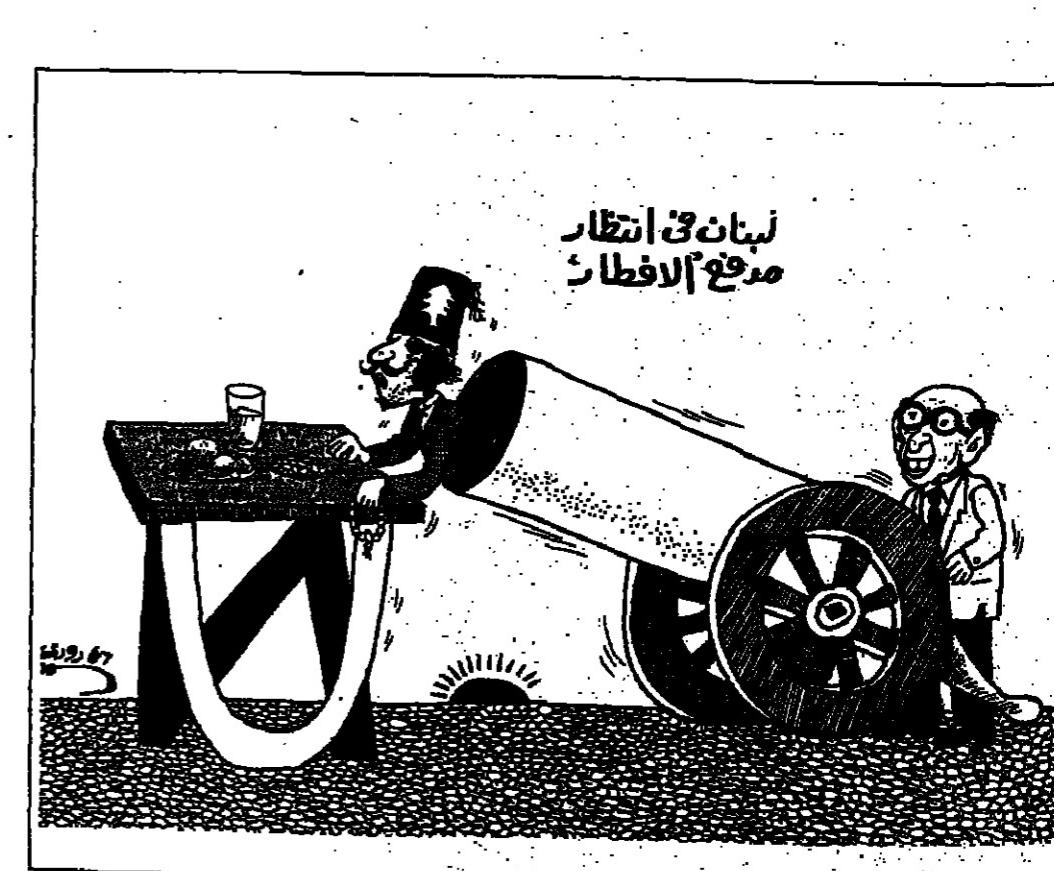
In an editorial, *Al Riyad* noted that the new U.N. proposal to solve the Middle East issue means that the U.N. has once again been given a huge role to play. The paper said it was time to map out a firm strategy so that the proposal receives support from a large number of countries. It added that the use of the U.N. as a base for a fresh Arab move was fraught with risks and would not produce any solution without Arab solidarity.

Al Jadid called upon the advocates of peace of the United Nations to remember the woes and sufferings of Arabs inside the occupied territories. The paper reminded them that the U.N. Human Rights Committee has already described the condition of the Arabs in Palestine as "insult to humanity at large." This should drive the U.N. speakers to defend the U.N. Charter and all other international treaties, the paper said. It urged the adoption of resolutions representing the will of the world which

the Zionists have always ignored.

An editorial, *Al Yom* (The Day) warned about the talks Zionists use whenever the Arabs try to make a move at the international level to solve the Middle East crisis on the basis of justice and peace. The paper regretted that Israel was busy using diplomatic and propaganda tactics to distort the facts at a time when the non-aligned nations and Arab and Islamic countries were "knocking on the door" of the United Nations. It urged Arabs to adapt themselves to hostile challenges. *Al Yom* reiterated the importance of solidarity which will successfully confront the Zionist enemy.

Dwelling on the same subject, *(The Market)* *Oka* highlighted the importance of continued efforts by the world body to find a just solution that would lead to peace and stability in the Middle East. The paper deplored the stances of superpowers. It said they only placed obstacles before the U.N.'s efforts for peace in the Middle East. Since a majority of U.N. members have stressed the need for the restoration of Palestinian rights, the paper said the conscience of the superpowers must awaken to ensure peace throughout the world. The discussion of the Palestine case at the United Nations provides the world with a fresh opportunity to judge the U.N.'s real intentions toward peace in this region, the paper noted. It said the discussions would only be fruitful if the world body was freed of superpower domination.



Lebanon awaits the 'cotton gun'.

Al-Mediah

But cling to national pride

Afghanistan's intellectuals lose much to Russians

By Shahid Orakzai

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — By the Kremlin's watch, the 48 hours of Afghan occupation are not over yet, though Afghanistan has suffered almost eight months of Russian intervention.

For a group of Afghan professors, the occupation began happily enough, when a Russian tank commander broke into Kabul's Pul-e-Charkhi prison last December to give them their freedom.

"Friends, believe me," the tank commander shouted. "We have just come to help comrade Babrak Karmal install his government. We will be leaving within 48 hours." "Then he told us about some technical difficulties that compelled them to stay another week," the former Kabul University professor said of the Russian tank commander's promise. "After a week, they had added to their technical difficulties, and by then, we too understood the meaning of the Russian 48 hours."

The Afghan doctor related his story during his fourth week of freedom in Pakistan after fleeing his occupied country on the pretext of a need for medical treatment. The doctor's need for medical treatment was real; he had suffered torture in Kabul prisons for 16 months following the pro-Communist revolution, and his bitterness showed.

"Don't call it a revolution," he said. "Words have begun to lose their meanings. Call it a bloody leftist coup d'état. Revolutions are brought about by people, not invading armies."

His political statement pointed to another of Afghanistan's political realities, the need to hide identities because of a fear of possible harm to relatives left behind. The doctor has lost much since his flight, but there are others still in Afghanistan who could lose more. We agree to maintain his anonymity during the interview.

The life of the rich Afghan family who deserted their posh villa in Kabul is now reduced to two small rooms of a hotel in

Peshawar where the family landed July 3 after a three week initial stay in India. The doctor's two children played in the lobby as his wife washed their clothes and spread them over the bed and other furniture in the small room where the 46-year-old Afghan surgeon spoke to *Arab News*.

"When I was in Pul-e-Charkhi (prison) undergoing all those tortures which you cannot imagine, I never felt the pain that I feel here today," he remarked. For a moment the seasoned surgeon became emotional and tried to pull down his shirt to show the scar on his back, although his story needed no proofs.

"We Afghans have a drawback ... we love our country too much. Had I ever known the pain that I feel today after deserting my country, I would have preferred to stay there and tolerate the intolerable," he said.

"My father is buried in that land and I would like myself and my son to be buried there as well. They (Russians) cannot stay there and hold the country unless they bring another race to settle in Afghanistan. Pukht-

toons (pushtu speaking Afghans) will remain a headache," for them, a chronic headache," the doctor said confidently.

The doctor, with 22 years of teaching experience on the medical faculty of Kabul University, was arrested four months after the April 1978 coup that brought the Communist regime of Nur Mohammad Taraki to power.

The only charge against the doctor was that he happened to be a member of Ittehad-e-Milli (National Union), an association of Kabul University professors.

"It was not a political organization but just a study circle of some professors with Islamic, liberal and nationalist character. Our aim was to promote Islamic and nationalist trends among our students, but our association remained a purely educational and literary forum having nothing to do with politics or agitprop.

"Professors have such forums in almost every country, both developed and developing. It is not a crime to educate your students beyond textbooks," said the doctor, who was punished with seven months of solitary confinement.

"We were taken out of our cells for just 30 minutes a day, but even in that time we were not allowed to talk to each other or merely say 'Assalam-o-Alakum,' for which I saw prisoners being punished. Even close friends and acquaintance, would not recognize each other in the jail because exchanging notes or greetings would land both sides in trouble."

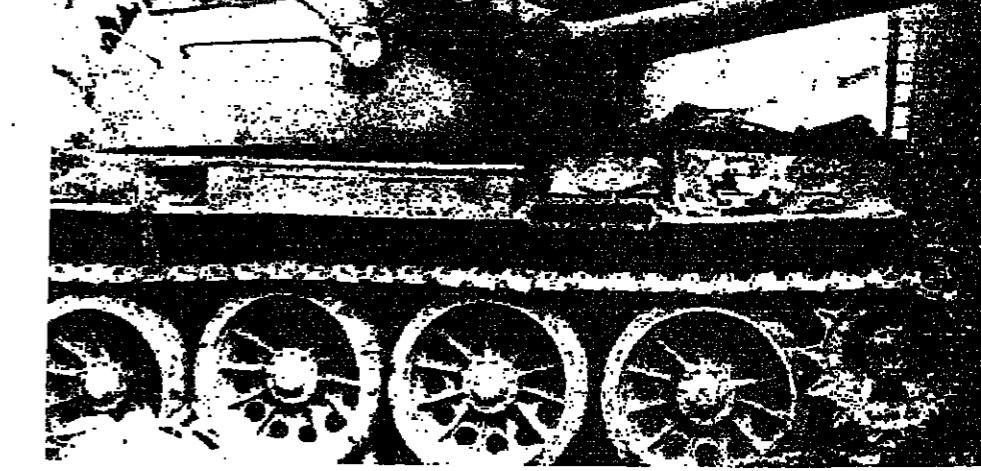
The doctor said that during the night a group of four or five men would usually kick open the door of his cell and start beating him with kicks and blows without any reason. "It was neither an interrogation session that mentally prepares the prisoners for such violent treatment," he commented.

He said some members of the Parcham party of Babrak Karmal, which had been purged by the ruling Khalq faction of president Nur Muhammad Taraki, were both witness and victims of these tortures. Many Parchamites left for medical treatment abroad when their party came to power, he said.

The doctor said the physical torture caused him internal injuries of the abdomen. He was twice taken to the jail hospital but denied proper medical treatment.

Electric shocks continued in spite of his ill health and a broken finger had to be left to natural healing after he was denied a plaster bandage. Such was the treatment of the fingers that once brought relief to thousands of patients.

"However, it was all these tortures which enabled me to discover the truth in that Persian proverb: The man who is softer than petals is at times harder than stones. He smiled and added that one learns a lot during imprisonment. To avoid painful accounts of his days of detention, we switched our conversation to the period after his release, but



RUSSIAN TANKS : The symbols of Russian oppression when they began to roll into Afghanistan in December. The tanks are sometimes prey to Afghan mujahideen fighters. This burning tank is an example of mujahideen effectiveness.

(Photo by Hash-e-Islam, Afghanistan)

still he could not wash away the pain.

"Well, in one way Babrak government brought a lot of relief to myself and other innocent prisoners like me." The doctor paused for a moment. "But then it also brought the Russians. I have never known the means and methods by which an Afghan could reconcile himself to their presence on his soil."

Soon after release Jan. 4, the doctor was persuaded by authorities to immediately rejoin his faculty, but he insisted on having some rest.

"I went to the university in April, but it was much different from what I had left in 1978. There were no classes or lectures. So I started going to the hospital. Sixty per cent of the professors have either been jailed, killed or have deserted both the campus and the country. The 40 per cent remaining on the teaching staff consist mainly of young lecturers who themselves need to be taught. Don't expect them to do the job the senior professors were doing before the coup."

The professor said students followed the teaching staff in flight from shrinking university freedoms. An average class of about 150 medical students was soon reduced to 10-15 students.

"The Communist students had their own game to play on campus. They would pressure the teachers to go on with the normal lecture schedule in spite of massive absences to show the university was still breathing. I refused to take such dummy classes where I could spot faces collected from different years — first to final — arranged as a show for political purposes by the supporters of the ruling party. I would always tell these Communist students that I would not lecture empty benches even if I was reported against."

The removal and desertion by senior officials is not a phenomenon restricted to Kabul University alone. It is spreading over the entire Afghan administration. Professional

and impartial government servants have been killed, jailed, fired or dumped in less influential administrative posts.

"The people now at the helm of affairs in all government departments are mostly young, improperly educated and inexperienced." The exiled professor said. "What is more painful is that they are vulgar and ill mannered as well. They neither know people nor their temperament and lack public contacts. They often disregard centuries-old Afghan traditions like respect for women."

The doctor said large scale defections, retirements and killings have left Afghan bureaucracy facing personnel problems that become more acute with each passing day. "Almost everyone I know in Kabul wants to leave the country," he said.

Analyzing the impact of the Communist invasion on future Russo-Afghan relations, the doctor said damage has been done that is beyond compensation. "Even if the Soviets withdraw from our country, the distrust would prevail for centuries. The two countries, in spite of their contrasting ideologies and character, had good relations, a model for conflicting neighbors all over the globe, during the last few decades. They (Russians) may like to take credit now by a sudden and surprise withdrawal, but they know that it is no compensation for the disasters they have brought to Afghanistan."

"We Afghans have been a little extra-proud of our freedom and sovereignty. When I was in the hospital early this year, two young female Afghan students were brought to the emergency operation theater. Both of them were unconscious, bleeding badly. One of them suddenly regained her senses and started crying. I thought she was crying because of her bullet wounds, but she surprised everyone in the operating theater with her words. — 'I am not dead yet. I should be dead. If the other girls can die, why can't I die for my country?'"

BROKEN DREAMS : This debris marks the site of a building in Peshawar that housed the headquarters of an Afghan resistance group. It was blasted apart by explosives believed to have been placed by Karmal agents crossing into Pakistan.

The Last Nomad

Reviewer questions author's 'nomad' status

The Last Nomad Wilfred Thesiger. E. P. Dutton, New York, 1980. \$24.95

By F. W. Rawding

JEDDAH — This is the American edition of the book published in England in 1979 with the better, less pretentious title, *Desert, Marsh and Mountain*. Whatever else he is, Thesiger is not a nomad.

Born in Abyssinia at the British Legation in 1910, a son of the British establishment, Thesiger, nephew of a Viceroy of India, was educated at Eton and Oxford. He enjoyed and still enjoys the enormous advantages of connection and patronage. Indeed, it certain he would never have achieved what he has as a traveler without his powerful friends.

Throughout the book we read of the indispensable help of sultans, walis, governors, princes, ministers, ambassadors and friends at court. This is not to detract from Thesiger's undoubted bravery. But a man who so scathingly rejects his own culture and civilization must expect to be examined closely when he uses all its panoply of power to get what he wants for himself.

Much of the text of the book is composed of extracts from his *Arabian Sands* (1959) and *The Marsh Arabs* (1964), two of the most excellent travel books ever written in English. He has a wonderful



OMANI GUIDE : A photo of Ibn Ghabaisha, one of Thesiger's companions in the Empty Quarter. The young man was later to disillusion Thesiger.

style of writing, a rare gift of evoking atmosphere and character and an almost hypnotic command over the empathy of his readers.

What is new is some autobiographical material. This reveals some of the possible causes of the evolution of his very unusual

man, his lonely and unbefriended school days and his often aggressive wilfulness. There are also some sketches of journeys in Iran and the Hindu Kush and a charming cameo of Yemen. The text, though, is only the connecting narrative for a superb collection of monochrome photographs of the people and landscapes among which Thesiger moved for 40 years.

Thesiger, an old man who now lives in Kenya as an honorary game warden and who only occasionally commutes to his London club, inevitably invites comparison with the great explorers and travelers of the past. What, in fact, did he achieve? Most of the great names not only wrote magnificently but made enormous contributions to science, scholarship and human progress as well.

Livingstone devoted himself to medicine and to the abolition of slavery. Burton was a giant among orientalists and a meticulous scientist. Stanley had an empire builder's vision to open remote places to trade. Others were diplomats and soldiers. Only Thesiger, it seems, was the complete dilettante. When he was offered the chance to do something useful in locust control in Arabia, he rejected it to preserve a self indulgent freedom.

To be just, although *Arabian Sands* tells us little more than we already knew from Doughty, Thomas or Philby, certainly *The Marsh Arabs* is a penetrating piece of anthropology as well as a rarely beautiful book.

This obsession with beauty is the characteristic of Thesiger which most emerges from his writings and, indeed, from his life. In pursuit of lovely landscape and above all, of human beauty, Thesiger abandoned the certainty of high office and gave himself to pain, danger and, as it turned out, terrible disillusionment.

This passage describes his first encounter with bin Ghabaisha: "Among them was a boy with a face of classic beauty, rather sad and pensive in repose, lit up when he smiled like a pool touched by the sun. Antinous must have looked like this, I thought, when Hadrian first met him in the Phrygian woods."

Twenty-seven years later, when they meet again in Oman, bin Ghabaisha is a recent outlaw, a killer, gray bearded, with a blood price on his head. The disillusionment of Thesiger, sadly, is that of all anachronisms. He regrets the coming of the motor car but he himself gave rifles and bullets to mere boys.

In his epilogue, he describes a visit to Oman in 1977. A guest of the Sultan, of course, he sneers at the cars, helicopters, launches and air planes which are placed at his disposal. He compares the new age unfavourably with the time before when he traveled there and was hunted, hated and nearly killed by the ungovernable tribesmen. He regrets the passing of Sultan Said bin Timur. Does Thesiger know, one wonders, what it was like to be a subject-slave of Said bin Timur? Or even to have been his imprisoned son, the present Sultan? Does he know that there was no medicine or education in Oman until 1970? And he does know does he care?

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saudi business

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250 million by year 2000

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Oil poor states fear price gouging

U.S. 'energy war' dividing the union

By Robert Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON — In Evanston, Wyoming, men who work in the burgeoning oilfields during the day often must sleep in their cars at night. Whole families crowd into single hotel rooms while they wait for new homes and apartments to be built. And Evanston, a town of 7,500, looking for six new policemen to replace officers who quit for bigger pay on drill rigs.

This is the face of the energy boom in the west, a modern gold rush for oil and coal that is bringing big problems as well as big money to the region.

Far to the east, in Detroit, the situation is



ANDERSON : Severance taxes will "serve only to fractionate and divide the nation."

very different. The city is ravaged by recession, in large part because rising gasoline prices have destroyed the market for big automobiles. Making things tougher for people and businesses there, Detroit gets its electricity from increasingly expensive Wyoming coal, and Mayor Coleman Young has joined a crusade to force a cutback in Wyoming's sizeable tax on coal.

Evanston and Detroit are only two among dozens of battlefields in an incipient energy war. A fierce economic and social conflict threatens to pit state against state, region against region, and consumers almost everywhere against the nation's producers of oil, coal and shale oil.

With almost no national attention, one of the opening guns in the war has been fired in Congress, which is considering legislation to put a 12.5 per cent ceiling on coal severance taxes, its levies imposed by a state on every ton of coal mined within its borders. The legislation, supported by federal legislators and local officials from such coal-importing states as Minnesota, Texas, Indiana, and Michigan, is aimed directly at two coal-producing states, Montana and Wyoming. Needless to say, it is vehemently opposed by the producer states.

But the issue is much broader than a dispute among a handful of states and their coal suppliers. Virtually all Americans will eventually be touched by the tension between the sellers and buyers of the nation's precious energy resources.

Southern California Edison, for example, already draws from out-of-state generating plants that run on Arizona and New Mexico coal. Within the decade, a massive coal-fired power complex in Utah may provide electricity to meet the needs of 1.5 million people in Southern California.

The consumers worry that they will be gouged by "the new home-grown OPEC we are seeing right here in our own country," in the words of San Antonio Mayor Lila Cockrell, vice chairman of the National Coal Con-

sumers Alliance, which is promoting the severance tax limitation.

OPEC has raised the price of oil from \$13 a barrel to \$32 in the past 17 months, contributing to America's explosive burst of inflation. Federal energy policy has sought to reduce U.S. dependence on the cartel, but regional leaders such as Cockrell ask what good that will do if domestic energy producers charge equally high prices.

The domestic energy producers respond with a heroic rhetoric of their own, denying that they will victimize their fellow Americans.

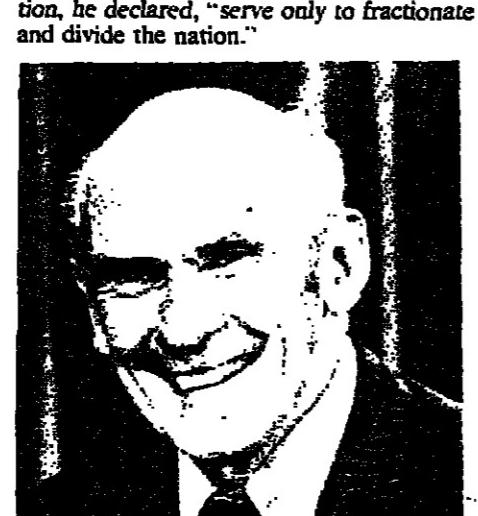
Coal-producing states "are not going to be made a national sacrifice area in order to air-condition Detroit and heat Minneapolis, and they are not going to allow the development of this energy without requiring the energy companies and the consumers to pay the full cost of that development," says Byron L. Dorgan, who is state tax commissioner in North Dakota, an increasingly important source of western coal.

"We saw that happened to Pennsylvania and West Virginia when the mines came and we don't want it to happen to us," says Sen. Alan Simpson, R-Wyo.

The energy fight echoes the dispute between the snowbelt and sunbelt, the northeast and midwest against the economically booming south and west. "As the price of oil gets higher and higher, it accentuates a bigger problem," says Sen. John Danforth, R-Mo.

The removal of federal price controls on oil will bring a bonanza to California, Alaska, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Wyoming and Kansas. Together they will collect an additional \$110 billion in state and local taxes during the 1980s because of higher oil prices, according to Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., the independent candidate for president.

Congress should put limits on taxes collected by state and local communities on oil and coal and find some way to redistribute energy wealth to regions lacking the raw materials. Anderson said in a Detroit campaign speech. Severance taxes on energy production, he declared, "serve only to fractionate and divide the nation."



CRANSTON : Energy was not an issue in California until the 1970s, an aide says.

Anderson's view will scarcely be welcomed in Oklahoma and Texas, where bumper stickers have been spotted with the slogan, "drive slowly, freeze a Yankee to death."

Sen. Danforth worries that the oil-rich states will use their funds to drain business away from energy-poor regions. States dripping with oil surpluses can offer tax abatements, provide lower interest loans, or even "literally build plants and give them to industries." Danforth said in a recent interview.

California has no interest in conducting economic warfare, responds Hal Gross, energy aide to Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif. "California has been growing since the 1940s and energy wasn't even discussed as an issue until the 1970s," he noted.

"I can't think of anything in Missouri that the state of California is desirous of having," said Gross. "They'll have to show me."

But it is Alaska, not California, that critics of the energy-rich states are singling out these days as the prime example of a tax-hungry area enjoying prosperity at the expense of others.

Flush with revenues from oil taxes, the



DANFORTH : "As the price of oil gets higher and higher, it accentuates a bigger problem."

Alaska legislature recently eliminated the income tax and provided cash bonuses to all residents. Each Alaskan gets \$50 for every year of residence since the state entered the union in 1959, up to a maximum payment of \$1,050.

When faced with inflation and expanding demands for local services, state legislatures may decide that the easiest course is to levy a stiff tax on energy resources, a tax that will hurt people outside the state, says Rep. Phil Sharp, D-Ind., author of a bill to limit coal severance taxes by Wyoming and Montana.

"It is politically easy to bid up the rate of taxation," he says, when the taxes are chiefly paid by people in other regions. Sharp acknowledges that the coal states will have major costs of social disruption and environmental cleanup linked to their expanding output. But what is to prevent them from raising even more taxes than they need for their purposes, Sharp wonders. "What's to prevent them from following Alaska?" he asks rhetorically. His bill would limit tax collections on coal to an overall rate of 12.5 percent when the tax is levied by state or local governments. Current tax levels, including local charges, range as high as 30 percent in Montana and 17 percent in Wyoming for some shipments of coal. Even if the legislation does not become law, the threat should give pause to the state legislatures, Sharp contends.

Current tax rates have a minuscule impact on consumers of electricity made from coal, according to coal-state officials. Montana says its severance tax costs each residential customer between 78 cents and \$4.03 a year depending on the particular electric utility.

Customers of Detroit Edison paid \$2.22 per month in state and local sales taxes, but only pennies to Montana," Rep. Pat Williams, D-Mont., said at recent House hearings on the tax limitation bills.

The energy boom brings with it a demand for new schools, roads, sewer systems, police and fire services. Towns and cities demand help from the state, which relies on tax revenues from the coal or the oil.

The "shortfall in Montana is already here," Williams said. Requests from local communities for aid exceed revenues by at least \$20 million, he asserted.

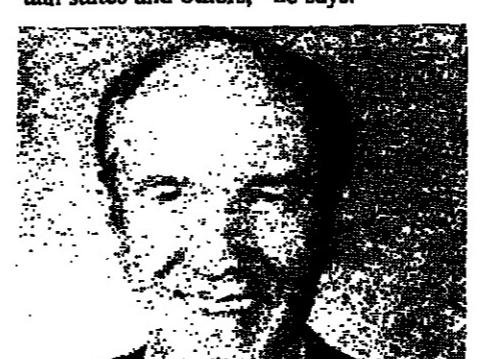
The nation as a whole must pay the tab for the sacrifices the energy-rich states will

make, insists Rep. Richard Cheney, R-Wyo. A massive synthetic fuels industry, with liquid and gas fuels produced from coal, is planned for his state "because the folks at Seabrook and Harrisburg do not like nuclear power, and the folks in New Jersey do not like to drill for oil," Cheney said. "A few folks in Wyoming would just as soon forget it, but we don't have that option."

The concerns of Wyoming and Montana "are clearly shared by a number of the Rocky Mountain states," according to Rep. Tim Wirth, D-Colo. Northwestern Colorado has massive deposits of shale rock, which can be crushed and heated to yield oil. Exxon has predicted that the region will be the center of a massive shale industry within 30 years, which could increase the population of northwestern Colorado from the current 75,000 to 1.5 million.

The area will need billions of dollars in private and public investments to cope with the energy boom, according to Wirth, who opposes efforts to limit the authority of the states to raise taxes to pay the bill.

"I would hope it will not turn into a confrontation between east and west, or consumers and producers, or the federal government and the states, or the Rocky Mountain states and others," he says.



SIMPSON : "We saw what happened to Pennsylvania and West Virginia when the mines came, and we don't want it to happen to us."

The energy war will intensify, almost all parties agree. But producers and consumers are opponents in this war, not enemies. "How could anybody say I don't like Taxas," said Sen. Danforth of Missouri. "I've got a bumper sticker that says, 'Honk if you love Willie Nelson.' Willie Nelson's country and western records are one of Taxas' exports, along with oil and natural gas."

Kuwait, Dubai benefit from Iran boycott

PARIS, July 21 (AFP) — Western trade sanctions against Iran are beneficial to Gulf region companies, the Paris-based Arabic weekly *Al Mostakber* reported.

Kuwait and Dubai are the two main capitals re-exporting goods to Iran. The items passing through these cities on their way to Iran vary from powdered milk to video cassettes. Most of these products go by sea, and small shipping firms are consequently enjoying a boom, the paper said.

The energy boom brings with it a demand for new schools, roads, sewer systems, police and fire services. Towns and cities demand help from the state, which relies on tax revenues from the coal or the oil.

Hussein was answering a question on whether Kuwait will follow the lead of Iran in reducing the price of its heavy crude.

The nation as a whole must pay the tab for the sacrifices the energy-rich states will

Toyota optimistic over Ford manufacturing deal

(4) At least 75 per cent of the car components be American.

Meanwhile, in Bonn, a West German industrialist said hundreds of thousands of European car workers could lose their jobs because of an export offensive by the Japanese.

Edward Reuter, deputy board chairman of Daimler-Benz, makers of Mercedes cars and trucks, said in a radio interview Sunday that Japan was able to cut into the European market because it had lower labor costs.

He said he believed a great battle was looming between European and Japanese car makers and described it as "the most worrying problem of the coming years." But he added that he hoped the problem would be solved by Japan imposing restrictions on its own exports rather than Europe taking protectionist measures.

He also said he could not explain the current drop in domestic sales of West German cars.

Iran oil officials not worried by equipment breakdowns

However, the reduced production level meant that the parts shortage was not likely to be a serious problem, the official said. Fatemi's remarks on spare parts contrasted with refinery and petrochemical complex managers who said that although they had had problems, they were able to obtain or manufacture the parts they needed. Activity in on-site workshops had increased dramatically, they said and they still had plenty of parts in stock.

However, all the officials agreed that pipeline explosions, of which there have been a large number over the last year, have not had a significant effect on production. Supplies to the Abadan refinery were reduced for two months, but export facilities were not damaged.

Fatemi said that from January to April this year, onshore fields were producing an average of around two million BPD, but since then the average had dropped to around 1.6 million.

Meanwhile, Iran is going all out to exploit its offshore fields on the continental shelf in the Gulf, which are producing over 400,000 BPD. The figures give by Fatemi would thus put Iranian production in the first part of the year at about 2.4 million BPD and in the second part at about two million.

So total average production is probably close to the official figure of two million BPD now being given by Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinfar, analysts say.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Ministry of P.T.T.	Construction of ideal work centers (automobile workshops) in Aj-Kharj, Yanbu, Hail, Hofuf, Al-Jauf, Arar, Qatif, Bahah and Tabuk	5/1400/401	3000	Aug. 20
Ministry of Health	Cleaning of clinics in the Northern Province: (In Arar, Dumat Al-Jandal, Tabuk, Shoba, Turaf, Isawiyah, Lisan and Rafis)	641	500	July 28
Ministry of P.T.T.	Replacement of cooling units (chillers) with new ones in some old telephone buildings	4/400/401	1000	Aug. 18
Directorate General of Education, Eastern Province	Construction of a fencing, guard room and water reservoir at Abdallah ibn Rawdha school in Damman	7	100	Aug. 19
Municipality of Jeddah	Supply of sanitation equipment, vehicles and machinery	25	500	Aug. 23

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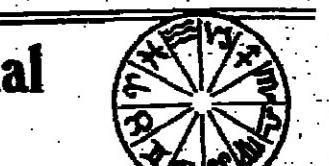


"AND I SAY THAT A 3-WAY DEBATE CAN SERVE NO PURPOSE AS LONG AS OUR ISSUES HAVE ONLY 2 SIDES."

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1986



What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth Sign.

ARIES

(Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

You're suggestible now and shouldn't believe all that you hear. Let practicalities win over sentiment. Evening favors romance.

TAURUS

(Apr. 20 to May 20)

Be careful in financial dealings. Someone plays on your sympathies. Take time for family life and decisions re joint assets.

GEMINI

(May 21 to June 20)

Keep your feet on the ground about romance. Don't make assumptions. Rely on common sense talks to find out where others stand.

CANCER

(June 21 to July 22)

Don't let someone at work pull the wool over your eyes. There may be new work openings and a chance for financial gain.

LEO

(July 23 to Aug. 22)

Some confusion about plans for the evening. Later, your social schedule should please you. Avoid cutting remarks.

VIRGO

(Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

It's best to keep family members out of business deals

now. Show how much you care in other ways. Use intuition.

LIBRA

(Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Someone is evasive in matters of the heart. The p.m. is better for communication. Visits with friends should be satisfying.

SCORPIO

(Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't be too trusting with possessions. Not a time to loan out your books if you expect to see them in the near future. Evening brings opportunity.

SAGITTARIUS

(Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You're not in the mood to be pinned down, but don't complicate your life unnecessarily. Later, you stand up for your beliefs.

CAPRICORN

(Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) You can count on old friends, but there may be strange undercurrents. A time for laid-back planning. Seek privacy.

AQUARIUS

(Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) It's cat-and-mouse regarding heart affairs. No one seems ready to make a commitment. The p.m. brings pleasant times with your social circle.

PISCES

(Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) Slight misunderstandings can occur with loved ones. Don't blow things out of proportion. Work prospers.

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Sighted, as a rifle

6 Currier and —

10 1796 Bonaparte victory

11 Latvian

12 Is suspect

(a.) Roman

14 Chosen (abbr.)

15 Spire ornament

16 Duty

17 Alfonso's reina

18 Lear of TV

22 Beverage

23 Egyptian statesman

25 Gawk

29 Shinto temple

31 Biblical ancestral name

32 Losing pace

33 Hospice

36 Macaw

37 Word with centric or mania

38 Elder of goldfin

39 Reporter's talent

42 Pinafore

43 Cub

44 Raines or Logan

45 Functioned

Yesterday's Answer

21 Lianda is its capital

22 Cook

23 Utrillo

support

24 The — of Bagdad

25 Ike's child-hood home

26 Greek column

27 Continued, as a subscription

28 Poker term

29 Durocher's middle name

40 Period

41 Negative

21 Deep

22 Goddess

23 One of the Allens

24 Ike's child-hood home

25 Set a value on

26 Squeezes the trigger

27 Companion

28 Yesterday's Answer

29 Lianda is its capital

30 Cook

31 Utrillo

support

32 The — of Bagdad

33 Ike's child-hood home

34 Greek column

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49 Lianda is its capital

50 Cook

51 Utrillo

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54 Greek column

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Carter and challenger

United States President Jimmy Carter appears confident at (above left) during a recent Florida appearance at the International Transport Workers Federation convention. Federation President Fritz Frechtl of Austria looks on. Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan and running mate George Bush (above right) smile as they answer questions from reporters earlier in the week.



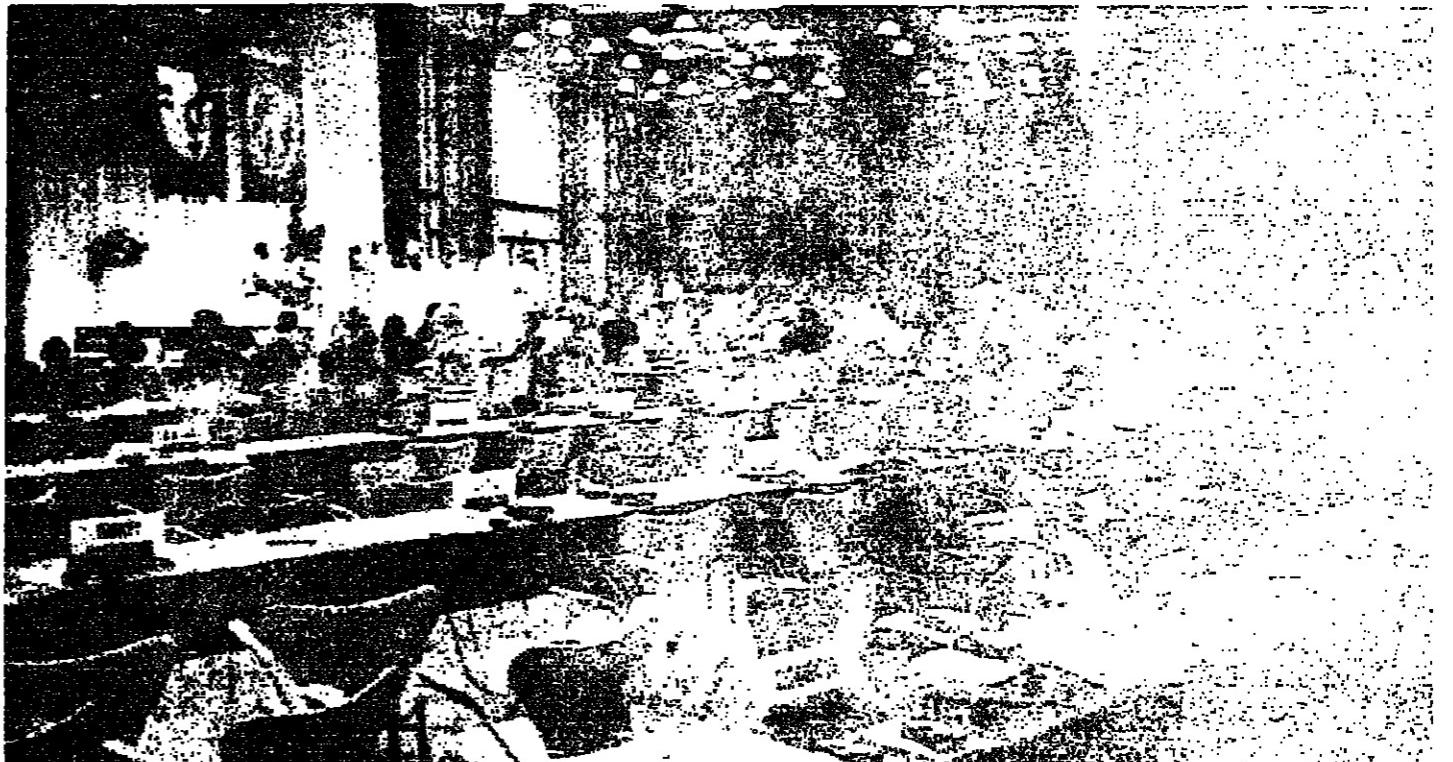
Republican enthusiasm

Presidential contender Ronald Reagan and George Bush, his choice for vice-president, are all smiles (left) at the Republican convention in Detroit, Mich. Reagan gives thumbs-up sign (above) to political supporters. The candidates also appeared with former President Gerald Ford (right) at the convention.



World politics

Demonstrators in Rome, (right) protest increases in income taxes and gasoline prices. In Copenhagen, Denmark, (below right) the protest was silent, as Arab delegates to a women's conference walked out during a speech by an Israeli woman. In Iran, (below) President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr relaxes by reading a children's book during an inspection of a Tehran children's center.



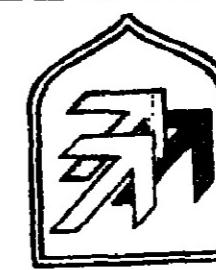
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International

N.Korea proposes limited Seoul links

TOKYO, July 21 (AFP) — South Korea is ready to follow up the new North Korean offer of limited exchanges between the two countries, United States Congressman Stephen Solarz told a news conference in Tokyo Monday.

Solarz, a Democrat from New York, who was the first American political figure to visit North Korea in 30 years, said South Korean officials he met in Tokyo Monday morning were skeptical about the North Korean proposals but were prepared to see if they could lead to new developments between the two countries.

Workers resist coup

Bolivia swept by strike

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 21 (R) — Bolivia's military rulers Monday urged workers to return to their jobs in a bid to break a general strike of resistance to last Thursday's coup.

Broadcasts over the state radio network called on Bolivians to go back to normal work and to cooperate with the "national reconstruction process" launched with the revolt which toppled President Lidia Gueiler.

Contact with the southern Andean mining region, where the 50,000-strong miners unions have organized resistance, was cut Sunday when a network of miner-controlled radios went off the air.

Infantry troops with armored support had captured three mining districts up to Sunday and were reported to be approaching Catavi and Siglo, two of the most important tin-mining centers. The miners radio said Sunday the army had encountered strong resistance in Santa Ana and Chocalla, 450 kilometers south of La Paz but military sources said the miners' situation was hopeless.

They faced enormously superior firepower in a tightly concentrated zone which could easily be surrounded, the sources said. Sporadic clashes between troops and civilian groups continued in working class suburbs of La Paz and the ruling junta extended for 20 days the suspension of academic activities to prevent students from organizing resistance.

The national reconstruction junta, com-

posed of the commanders of the army, the air force and the navy, has not issued any casualty figures for the revolt. The only confirmed victims so far were Socialist Party chief Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz and miners leader Gualberto Vega, both killed on Thursday in an attack by plainclothes gunmen in the Bolivian Workers' Confederation (CDB) headquarters.

Relatives of Simon Reyes, a Communist member of parliament, said he had been killed in the same action, but this was not officially confirmed.

Unofficial reports said about 200 people, mostly political and union leaders, had been arrested, but military sources said they were being gradually released. Mrs. Gueiler remained in the papal nunciature, where she took asylum on Friday, and a source close to her said she planned to renounce her resignation before leaving the country.

Mrs. Gueiler was awaiting for the right moment "to disclose details on the way she was forced to resign", the source said.

Leftist presidential candidate Herman Siles Zuazo, who won the popular vote in elections on June 29 and had been expected to be confirmed as president a parliamentary runoff, Sunday urged Bolivians to join the resistance.

Siles Zuazowent into hiding after the coup.



ANT-SIZE : An ant gets a close look at a book titled, appropriately, *The Ant*. The miniature volume, said to be the smallest in the world, is 1.4 millimeters long. Its creator, a Japanese mini-book specialist, said the book contains two children's songs, "The Ant" and "Steam Locomotive."

Bakhtiar assailants charged

PARIS, July 21 (R) — Five men seized following Friday's assassination attempt against Shapour Bakhtiar, the deposed Shah of Iran's last prime minister, have been charged with murder and attempted murder.

A police guard and a woman neighbor were killed in the raid on Bakhtiar's apartment in a western Paris suburb. The five were charged Sunday with premeditated murder and if convicted they could be sentenced to death by guillotine.

Informed sources said police believed two of the men were Iranians, two Palestinians and one, thought to be the leader, a Lebanese. Public Prosecutor Bernard Hatouk told a press conference: "The justice authorities are

U.S. temperatures down, deaths up

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP) — The death toll from the month of hot weather in the United States continued to rise over the weekend, with at least 1,167 heat-related deaths reported by Monday, according to an unofficial tally compiled by the Associated Press.

Temperatures in the southern states of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana were mostly in the high 80's and low 90's Sunday, welcome relief from the high 90's that predominated for weeks.

But up north, New York City had its hottest July 20 on record as the temperature hit 101.

Twenty-three heat-related deaths were reported Sunday in Kansas City, Missouri. That brought the total for the city to 111, making it the hardest-hit city in the country. The statewide total was 235, which led the total for states.

National guard troops drove around Kan-

IN FLAMES : A Boeing 727 crashes in flames in the U.S. southwest. Aviation officials have ordered checks be performed on the engines of 727's, 737's and McDonnell Douglas DC-9's after serious defects were found.

Agency orders inspections

Two-thirds of U.S. jets said unsafe

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP) — The Federal Aviation Administration has said it has discovered a serious potential safety defect in the engine that powers two-thirds of U.S. jetliners. It ordered an intensive inspection program that could slow summertime airline operations.

In a legally binding order signed last week the FAA directed the airlines to inspect the jet engines on Boeing 727's and 737's and McDonnell Douglas DC-9's. The order covers

France to pay crash victims

PARIS, July 21 (Guardian) — A seven-year battle by British families and Spanish airlines to force the French government to pay compensation after an airplane crash during an air controllers strike has ended with a court deciding that the French state is 85 per cent responsible. The claimants will receive immediate indemnities of over a million dollars.

The collision between two Spanish airliners over Brittany in March 1973 killed 68 people, most of them British holidaymakers. At the time, the French government had ordered the French Air Force to take over control towers because civilian controllers were defying a law denying them the right to strike. Most airlines avoided France, considering the air force incapable of meeting safety limits, a fact confirmed when the two Spanish airliners were guided into the same air space. But the French Air Force has always denied

some 4,500 engines on about 1,650 airlines and will cost the airline industry \$10 million to \$20 million to carry out, FAA engineering officials estimated.

Inspections will be required within varying amounts of time depending on the engine's age and model number. Inspection requires removal and partial disassembly of the engine to check the suspect part or parts. If no spare engine is available, the down-time on an airplane could run from three to five days, the

FAA estimated. The 727 has three engines, the 737 and DC-9 two each.

The engine, built by Pratt & Whitney, is known as the JT8D and is generally regarded as one of the most reliable power plants ever produced for aviation. A Pratt & Whitney spokesman said the FAA action made mandatory a service bulletin the manufacturer is sending to airlines.

The investigation that led to the order began June 15, when an engine disintegrated as a Hawaiian Airlines DC-9 was taking off from Honolulu. The pilot aborted the takeoff and the passengers were evacuated. There were minor injuries in the evacuation. The engine fragments exploded outward, officials said, and did not penetrate the passenger cabin.

The Hawaiian Airlines engine was an older model that had undergone thousands of takeoffs and landings. Forty-five engines of that model were ordered inspected as a result of that incident.

At the same time FAA officials began checking other JT8D models on a random basis. Two different engine models on Eastern Airlines planes were discovered to have a similar problem. That led to the sweeping FAAs order.

The problem part is known as the eighth-stage compressor hub, a 59-pound wheel deep in the engine to which a cluster of compressor blades is attached. Cracking in the hub was found to be the reason for the disintegration.

"We have determined," an FAA spokesman said, "that a machining error during manufacture is responsible for the hub cracking."

Technicians explained that flange is molded onto the hub specifically so it can be machined to bring the hub into perfect round, or balance. In the grinding process, according to the technicians, forces were exerted that tended to contribute to possible hijacking of the hub at some point in the engine's life.

The compressor in a JT8D engine collects air and forces it through 13 successively smaller fans into a combustion chamber, where it is mixed with fuel and ignited. The resulting gases are then exhausted to provide thrust. The eighth stage would be the eighth of the 13 fans.

There are 13 different models of JT8D engines currently in service, ranging from being brand new to several years old. The engines are supposed to be retired after 20,000 cycles.

The theory was developed by astronomers Every Schatzman, a research director of France's National Center for Scientific Research, and Andre Maeder of the Geneva Observatory. They say the sun may have an inner turbulence that would extend its life.

The theory was presented to the French Academy of Sciences by astronomer Jean-Claude Pecker, a professor at the College de France.

The sun is believed to shine-by a series of reactions that amount to fusing hydrogen atoms to form helium. The helium is then fused to form lithium, beryllium and other higher elements.

In stars the size of the sun, most of the energy comes from the hydrogen-helium reaction. Current calculations predict the sun will burn up its hydrogen in 7 billion to 8 billion years, Pecker said.

But in bigger stars, most of the energy comes from reactions involving the higher elements carbon, nitrogen and oxygen. These release more energy and hence deplete the nuclear fuel faster. Some big stars burn out in a few million years — very quickly on an astronomical scale.

Schatzman and Maeder say "Turbulent diffusion in the internal layers" of the sun may bring in "fresh" hydrogen, which apparently would slow the burning and extend the sun's life.

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